NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Trials of Chapita, and the Havre de Grace

Bank Officers, &c. BALTIMORE, March 16, 1851, The trial of the eachier and the New York directors of the Havre de Grace Bank, will commence at Bell

Air shortly.

General Chaplin will be called for trial to-morrow at the Howard District Court It is still doubtful whather he will answer or forfelt his bail of twentyone thousand dellars

John Minor Botts has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the whig convention for the Riehmond

Fire at Norfolk -Vessel Ashore.

Nonrock. March 15. 1851.

The telegraph office and four other buildings or Newton's wharf, were destroyed by fire last night. Schooner Monterey, of Norfolk, from Charleston for Baltimore, went ashore one mile north of Cape Look

out, the 7th inst

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1851. The sales of cotton on Tuesday evening were 3,000 bales at outside prices; Middling, 9% a 10%. Whiskey suproving; the sales are 500 bbls. at 20c.

New ORLEANS, March 5, 1851. Duels in the Crescent City-The Carnival-Great

Fire-Jenny Lind, &c. The chivalric days of duelling seem to have revived with us again, notwithstanding the law which disenfranchised citizens of this State, if they fight with each other Our constitution provides, however, that a citizen may fight with a foreigner, or a citizen of another State. An affair of honor came off on the 24 inst., between two young creoles of this city, named Boulgay and Dupére -The cause of the quarrel was an old family matter, which previously had led to a meeting between the parties. On this occasion, they met at a ball, at the Armory Hall, on the previous night, when he cause of the difficulty was renewed, and it resulted in Bouligny slapping Dupére's face. A challenge passed on the spot, and the parties met next morning (Sunday). They fought at 40 yards, with double barreled shot guns. At the first fire, Dupére was shot through the left arm, below the elbow, the ball breaking the bones in two places, passing through his breast, across his ribs, and lodging in his right side. Bouligny was not hurt. The parties are consequently disenfranchised; but creole chivalry cares little for that, so high is their false estimation of honor. One of the parties has honor enough, as Jack Falstaff would say, to iast him for the balance of his natural life; for, most probably, his arm will have to be amputated.

But a few nights previous to this affair, two young creole bloods met in a back street in the First Municipality, at 12 o'clock at night, and fought by the light of a gas lamp. The duel was quite romantic. A pretty girl was the cause, the weapons small swords, and the result was, that the challenger received a thrust through his aword arm from his antagonist, who was also slightly wounded in the breast. This made the affair interesting, and, no doubt, the young beauty felt herself to be of decidedly more importance, on her lover oresking the sews to her, that she had been the cause of a duel, and rewarded him accordingly. but creole chivalry cares little for that, so high i

You have already received the telegraphic news You have already received the telegraphic news of two more terrible steamboat explosions—that of the steamer Oregoo, Caot Mentgomery, while on her way from Louisville to this city, and the ferry boat at St. Louis. When it is taken into consideration, the immense number of steamboats which are continually ascending at descending the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri rivers, to say nothing of the smaller trabutary streams, it is not to be wondered at that explosions should occasionally take place. Their too frequent occurrence, however, has, of late, destroyed public confidence, and the result has been to intundate passengers, and prevent them from travelling on steamboats, only when they are absolutely obliged to. The law of Congress on the subject, making the officers of boats guilty of menshaughter for their caredessness in case of explosions, is a dead letter; for, so far, no conviction under it has yet been had It is extremely difficult to make a law so as to prevent the occurrence of these sad disasters, or to It is extremely difficult to make a law so as to pre-vent the occurrence of these and disasters, or to bring the guilty parties to justice. In the most of cases, they result from causes which cannot be explained or accounted for L. the case of the Anglo Norman, her machinery was entirely new, and supposed to have been the most perfect ever made. That this explosion took place from sheer carelesses and review, cannot be doubled; and gion of Congress, and some determined action on the subject.

I think, the matter deserves the further consideration of Congress, and some determined action on the subject.

Yesterday was a great gala day with us. It was the end of the carnival, being Shrove Tucasay, or Mards Graz, as well as being the anniversary of the Fire Department. The weather was delightful, and a more prilliant display I have seldom seen in our streets. The fire department of our city is composed of tweather was delightful, and it is estimated that 3,000 firemen were in the procession, which is about two-thirds of the actual force. The engines were magnificently decorated, some of which were drawn by eight horses; music and banners proceeded the companies, and the whole city took a holiday, the streets were intronged with promenaders, and the balconies and verandahs filled with beautiful indies. In the First Municipality, an attempt was made to carry out the masking frolics of "Mardi Gras," or Fat Tucaday, so called because it is the dest day previous to Lent, and is devoted to feasting, dancing, &c., when the religiouses are supposed to lay in a sufficient store of the good things of this tife to last them to the end of the forty days of fasting. A number of men of low order, disguised in masks, and some in the Labiliments of women, rode in carriages, while others paraded on horseback in grotesque costames. Those who had the temerity to assail them with their jeers and taunts, as the maskers passed through the crowded streets, svere sure to receive a dosceur in the way of a handful of flour, thrown on their persons. The darkies appeared to be their especial aim, and many a luckless negro changed his sooty color to enowy white, by coming in search of them, when a roar of laughter would proceed from the crowd at the singular metamorphose. The attempt at a zenowal of the old custom was a decided failure, and of late years, on account of the recent rows which have occurred by the custom degenerating finto rowdy and vulgar displays, it has been totally abandoned by the higher classes. Some ten or diff as they peased, pretending, or supposing that they recognized their friends, and thus great sport prevailed smid the best of good feeling and order. But, alas, ______ the days are bygone.

When a bride by the lance or the spear may be won."

And so, too, have passed away the good old days of celebrating "Mardi Gras," or the end of the

And so, too, have passed away the good old days of celebrating "Mardi Gras," or the end of the carnival.

At night, balls and parties prevailed through the city, among all classes of society. Go where you would, in every street was heard music and dancerg. The mask balls at the Histrionic and Armory balls, were splendid affairs. There was a magnificent display of the cessumes of all nations, and periods, and the ladies plaved their parts well, and never looked more be witching. The different fire-companies also gave several balls, and at midnight the whole city seemed to be occupied in dancing, when the fire bells sounded an alarm, the watchmen sprang their rattles, and the cry of fire echoed abrough the streets. Then ensued a seeme of confusion in many a ball. The gallant firemen cut about their unfinished love speeches, released the waits of their partners in the polha, and, descring the dance, rushed to the rescue. The fire occurred at the foot of Common street, towards the awards, and destroyed seven frame buildings. The ather balls, however, did not break up until near anylight; and I cannot help but think what a sorry contrist many a maid of beauty of last hight presents this morning in her distabilie, as she reflects, yerhaps, on the many conquests she made, or on the unsuccessful attempt to capture some giy Lotharto, and somes to the conclusion of disspontant produces the fire of the Bulletin office, the many effect list by fire. It

rit."
No withstanding the entire destruction of the Bulletin office, the night refere list by fire, it made its appearance the morning again, looking enburght as ever Col. Seymour deserves great seedit for his energy in so promptly insuing his

paper again; and it reflects to the honor and credit of the press of New Orieans, that is such cases of disaster to a contemporary, they generously come forward to aid and sympathize with the unfortunate

disaster to a contemporary, they generously come forward to aid and sympathize with the unfortunate victim.

Jenny Lind's concert on Monday night last, the 3d instant, showed a considerable falling off; the house was very fair, but there was no jam, or difficulty in getting seats, which were had at a small premium on the regular prices. She gives but one concert more after to-night, and leaves on the 8th inst. for St. Louis. The other evening, at the concert, after Jenny had finished a song, some wag in the parquette called for Baroum, when a negro made his specarence on the stage to arrange the piano. "There's Barnum," ordet the wag. "Hollo Barnum," he continued, "Oh. Barnum," which threw the house into a roar of langhter. Whenever the negro appeared afterwards, he was hailed as "Barnum," and cries of "here comes Barnum," which created much merrionent, though Barnum himself, who was in the baxes at the time, felt greatly annoyed at it. On another occasion, a colored gentleman, from Africa, was seen in the gallery, dressed in rufflee and kids, with an opera glass in his hand, viewing the ladies in the boxes. This at once drew the attention of those in the parquette, and produced a great deal of shouting and laughter, which was renewed every time the negro put the glass to his eves, who accompanied the movement by showing his ivories, and giving a loud yah, yah, yah. The effect was, that the exquisites, abashed, put their lorgaets in their cases.

Miss Cushman made her last and farewell appearance at the Histrionice, last week, in "Meg Merrillea," and "Lady Macbeth;" and it is said she has retired from the sage, and will lead a private life hereafter. Ben Debar, the celebrated comedian, took a benefit at the St. Charles last night, and was warmly received. He is the best low comedian on the stage, and is a great favorite here.

here.

A large robbery took place last night, aboard the steamer Pocahontas, while the passengers were at supper. The amount stolen was \$12,000 in gold coin, and \$600 in gold dust, belonging to a passenger. No arrest.

Affairs at the State Capitol. OUR ALBANY CORKESPONDENCE

ALBANY, March 13 1851 An Early Opening of the Canals is Indespensable The merchants, traders, producers, consumers, forwarders, and all others interested in the navigation of the New York State canals, have, for many past years, been unaccountably asnoyed, and many of them greatly injured, in consequence of the de lay in resuming spring navigation on the canals. For several recent years the opening has been delayed until about the first of May, some thirty days after the lakes and rivers become open for

commercial operations.

Efforts are now making by those who are mostly interested, to endeavor to induce the present Canal Board to open the canals at an earlier period this season. They allege, with much reason, too, that the Ohio canals, affording water communication between lake Erie and the Ohio river, being open through their entire length by the first of April, will draw off in that direction much trade, in consequence of being in a navigable con titton a month earlier than the Erie canal. The Pennsylvania canals, also, being how in use, and transporting at a reduced cost, will divert a large amount of produce, which would seek a market by the Erie canal route, if our canals should not be obsued at an earlier day than usual. It is stated that millers and grain merchants in the southern portion of Ohio are now engaged in shipping, vis the Ohio river and Pennsylvania casats, who desire to ship by the Erie canal route, if their property did not softer a detention at Buffalo. Others, again, are sending their produce to market from the upper lakes through the Welland canal, onward to the seaboard, by means of the Ogdensburg railroad.

Spring shipments on the canal should commence with the opening of Lake Erie, and the arrival of vessels from the upper lakes with flour, grain, pook, and other products of those western regions. The owners of produce are always involved in heavy leases, by a detertation of from four to six weeks on the rouse between Chicago and New York, at a time of year, too, when they are less able to sustain losses and detention.

It is now proposed to ask of the Canal Board the opening of navisation by the 15th of April—two weeks sooner than formerly. It is said by those who know, that, with the exception of some few sections, the water could be let in at the present time, as the repairs necessary this spring are of an unimportant character. The season for work, ever since the first of February, has been remarkably favorable for repairs. Besides being of immense importance to the people, the State would derive an i Efforts are now making by those who are mostly nterested, to endeavor to induce the present Canal

Private enterprise has already produced most powerful competitors, and it behoves not only those who have the direct supervision and management of the casnals, but the people themselves, in the Legislature represented, to awaken from an indifference and a morbid drowsiness, and render the State works, which have cost so many millions, promptly available for use and occupation. Let the present Canal Board ascertain immediately from the various resident engineers, on their several sections, the condition of the works, what progress is now being made, and the earliest practicable day when they will probably be able to finish the spring repairs, in order that the Board may be able to succure to the many thousands who are eager to learn, when the canals will be in navigable condition. Will you Mesers Canal Commissioners take a trip along the line of the canals, and leave the lobby of the Legislature for awhile, to facilitate the opening of the canals by the 15th of April ?

Albany, March 14, 1851.

Will there be an Extra Session of the Legis lature?

The prospect now is, that an effort will be made within a few days, to induce Governor Hunt to consent to make a call for an extra session of the Legislature, sometime during the summer months The estensible object will be to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners of the Code, which was made to the Legislature of 1850. At an early part of the present session the subject was brought up, but there was not a member in either house who manifested any desire to devote any time to it. The report was then referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, and with them the subject has quietly slept until this time. The near

subject has quietly slept until this time. The near approach to the close of the session will prevent any deliveration by the Legislature, during the remainder of the hundred days.

It is high time that this report was disposed of. If the reforms recommended by the Commissioners are to be perfected and legatised, the sooner the public mind becomes settled down, in relation to them, the better. On the coutrary, if the report is to be rejected by the industry—and indefatigable industry—of the legal profession, in and out of the Legis'ature, then, also, a decision ought to be had. It is hardly probable that, even should the joint select committee recommend the adoption of the report, as it came from the hands of Mesura. Loomis, Field, and Graham, that the lawyers in the Legislature will permit its adoption, en masse, as was the case with the Report on Practice and Pleadings, in 1849.

Will the present Legislature be justifiable in evaring the responsibilities incumberst upon them.

to sacrince a few days for the public good, its members might remain at the capitel a sufficient time after the hundred days expire and discove of the Code Repert. It would be accomplished in the, course of six or eight days, by devoting their entire attention, and probably render their doings more occeptable than if they should re-convene during the dog days, an uniturn season for cool and deliberate legislation. Think of this suggestion, ye learned and dignified fathers of the State and servants of the "dear people!"

What is the Amount of Unclaimed Deposits in the

Savings Banks and Banks of Discount in the State. Who can tell?

Doctor Brandreth, a Senator from the West chester and Putnam district, has been endeavoring to institute an inquiry, by which the fact can be ascertained, how much unclaimed money now remains in the possession of the banks, - more especially the savings banks, of this State. Some four weeks since, he introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to make a personal inspection of the books of the several banks, and to make that examination during the recess of the Legislature. It was opposed, on the ground that travelling committees were very expensive, and that the information sought to be obtained would require a greater length of time than could judiciously-be devoted to it. The resolution was permitted to slumber until yesterday, when the Doctor

mitted to slumber until yesterday, when the Doctor called it up for consideration.

It is stated that many millions of deposits remain this moment unclaimed, and upon which the banks are annually coining incalculable profits. It is asserted that many sums have remained for fifteen, twenty, and thirty years, not having been called for; some on account of having been placed there for safe keeping, by single men and women, many of whom die without leaving any rightful heir; others—such as seaman—die at sea, or on some foreign coast, and there buried, without leaving any record that they ever existed themselves, much less that they had any money deposited in a savings bank.

bank.

In the discussion, vesterday, Mr Beekman stated as a fact, that within the last month, a sea faring man made application at the counter of the Seaman's Savings Bank, in the city of New York, for money which he had deposited near twenty years since. The officers of the bank had long since supposed that he had died in some unknown region, and were greatly surprised upon his return after such a lapse of time.

There are, undoubtedly, many such instances, and the truth should in some manner be ascertained. If there are such enormous amounts remaining for use, speculation and accumulation in possession savings banks, it certainly should be brought to public view, and the State should become its keeper. The plan proposed is, to take it from the banks and place it in the hands of the Comptroller for investment, the proceeds to be placed in the common school fund, for the benefit of the rising generation.

tion.
The banks and all chartered institutions, are al-

school fund, for the benefit of the rising generation.

The banks and all chartered institutions, are always well represented in the two branches proper of the Legislature, besides having at command a lobby endowed with talent, perseverance and adroitness. This was exhibited during the discoussion of Dr. Brandreth's resolution yesterday. It was opposed by two bank men in the Senate, one a director and the other president, and both Senators who command an overwhelming majority in that body upon any question where they unite. They succeeded in laying the resolution on the table and adopting another, requiring the Comptroller to furnian all the information upon the subject which is in his office.

This is a very important matter, and very interesting to the people. The Legislature should adopt some means by which the truth can be elicited, for there is not much reliance to be placed in the affidavits which bank directors compel their officers to swear to. Their books should be rigidly examined, and their transactions traced back to the origin of each incorporation, and every dollar found there which has remained unclaimed for a certain period, placed at once in the public strong box, where it actually belongs, and, when placed in the treastry, the depositor, if absent as long, or longer, than Mr. Beckmant's sailor, would be assure to receive it as if it remained in the hands of the savings bank speculators.

The main objections to Dr. Brandreth's resolution is, the time and expense which a committee of three or five would consume. Now, in order to test the question again, it would be good policy for the doctor, when again his resolution shall be up for discussion, to offer an amendment, proposing a certain sum—say five hundred, or a thousand doilars—as the maximum to be paid out of the contingent fand of the Srnate for making the investigation. This would test the sincerity of senators who manifest a friendship for the examination, but have opposed it, step by step, ostensibly on account of the probable expense wh effect may still be accomplished. Your patients are a race of indomitable unbelievers, and require the administering of no hydropathic doses. W.

ALBANY, March 15, 1851. The Legislative Visit to the City-Home for Sattor's Widows-Seamen's Savings Bank-The

A few days since, the readers of the New York Herald were informed that the People's Line of steamboats, on the Hudson River, had invited the honorable, the Legislature of the State, to take passage for the city. This morning, the select comttee of both houses having the invitation in charge, held a consultation for the purpose of making arrangements, and select a time to embark, but neither one of the members could give any information upon the subject. All that was before them was a note, with the names of Daniel Drew and Isaac Newton attached, tendering the use of either of their boats. They expected to have laid before them the invitation of the bonorable, the Corpora-tion of the city of New York, or some other body,

them the invitation of the honorable, the Corporation of the city of New York, or some other body,
tendering hospitalities, or giving some intimation
of the manner of their reception and treatment
after arriving in the city. The committee having
nothing of this nature before them, were compelled
to adjourn, and dispers! without any action upon
the invitation of the steamboat proprietors.

Now, who can explain this matter! Is it an inadvertence of the common council, or of the steamboat agents? The members of the Legislature desire to know what is to become of them after their
arrival in the city. They are not willing to be
dumped upon the slip, foot of Cortlandt street, like
a quantity of freight or ling age, neither do they
wish to be left gropping about the sixpenny eatinghouses, the candy shops, or the cake and applestands, (if any are remaining in violation of Mayor
Kingsland's ukvse!) cor to grope about after viewing the "elephant" late at night, in search of shilling beds! The session is now fast drawing to a
close, and the committee should be informed forthwith what the intention of the invitation amounts
to. They do not regard a trip to New York, simply,
as a matter of much importance, as regards the
expense, because they can take a trip any night for
twenty-five or lifty cents. So, if the corporation of
any other respectable body of men, or any wellcharactered individual, Baraum, Burton, Breugham, Stetson, or Howard, expect to see the honorable the Legislature in theory previous to the 17th
of April, an immediate invitation should be sent to
Mr. Senator Johnson, chairman of the joiat committee. They must be feasted and champagn-dat somebony's expense besides their own, otherwise they'll remain up here, in Mr. Brady's "tural
district," that's certain.

Some two years since, the Legislature directed
that a certain portion of the satter's contribution
fund should be placed in the Seaman's Savinga

the Legislature will permit its adoption, es masse, as was the case with the Report on Practice and Pleadings, in 1849.

Will the present Legislature be justifiable in evaring the responsibilities incumbent upon them, in adjourning without disposing of this report! Will the Governor issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature? Although two-thirds of the members, comprising about an equal number of both political parties, in the last Legislature, requested Governor Fish to call an extra session last year, he refused to do so, referring the responsibility. The present executive, being a bolder man and a more adroit politician, would no dash maske such call, could he obtain the written request of an equal number of members of both political parties in the Legislature.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the majority were more anxious for an extra session than they new are. They had expected and hoved that Congress would have declared the ratio of representation is that body under the late census. Had this been done, the Governor would, doubtless, have convened the Legislature for the purpose of districting the State to their own liking. But, and Congress would have declared the ratio of representation is that bedy under the late census. Had this been done, the Governor would, doubtless, have convened the Legislature for the purpose of districting the State to their own liking. But, and Congress failed to perform that day, the Legislature of 1851 cannot alter the congressional districts, and the majority this year may be in a minority in the next Legislature, and the day of districting the State delivered into other bands, provided the Governor's veto does not interpose.

But should the present Legislature feel willing

few can penetrate.

The bill above alluded to has passed the Senate, The bill above alluded to has passed the Senate, mainly by the strenuous exertions of Secretors Crolius and Morgan, and will likely be adopted in the House. The fund is simple, and should be employed in the selection of a site containing several acres in the vicinity of the city. A large and convenient structure should be erected, and the grownds prepared for gardens, in which most of the widfats would gladly assist in cultivating light and necessary garden vegetables, fruits, berries, &c. It would be a delightful avocation for many, no doubt, and assist in endearing themselves to their home. Let the funds be placed at once in the hands of efficient and honorable men, who will set about the work early in the coming season.

In connection with this subject, it is necessary that immediate measures should be taken by the Legislature to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and the miscalled Sailors' Home.

The fallowing letter, in reply to that of the father of the young man who recently committed suicide, at Braintree, Mass., is published in the Hartford Times of the 15th inst:

HARTFORD, Connecticut, March 1, IS51

S8 College street.

JOHF GRIEVE, ESQ., Zanesvine, Ohlo.

DEAR SIR—I am moved to write toyou, prompted by a letter which I have this morning read in the Hartford Courant, purporting to be the copy of one written by you, and sent to Coroner Bass, of Quincy, Mass. The letter judges and condemns the writings of Mr. A. J. Davis, and similar "humbug" works by Fowler and Wells, &c., and proceeds to say that John and Hannah Grieve were "captivated," "deluded," and "murdered" by such "trash." It gives directions for the following epitaph to be inscribed on the tomb of those unbarpy victime:

To the Memory of John B. Grieve, aced 22 years.

such "trash." It gives directions for the following epitaph to be inscribed on the tomb of those unharpy victime:—

To the Memory of John R. Grieve, aged 22 years and Hannah Banks. his wife. aged 15 years. Both of Zanesville, Ohio. Deluded by the writings of A. J. Davis.

I have thought that the letter might be a forgery, a thing got up by some ignorant persons with the endeavor to cast disrepute on that which they know nothing about. It has not the tone of Christian sorrow breathed from the pure heart of a bereaved father. It is harsh and condemnatory. Had the writer of it ever read Mr. Davis's works, he might have learned therefrom a spirit of religious gentleness, forbidding accusation and teaching charity. And had the unfortunate victims of their own diseased imaginations—John and Hannah Grieve—had they ever read these works understandingly, they would have been led from the error of their ways, and guided away from their weak contemplations. They would not have committed suicide, because they would have kearned that all violation of divine law is followed by inevitable punishment. We know that suicides are often committed by persons under what is called a high religious excitement. Our lunatic asylums are filled with such "deluded" victims; and many a grave-stone covers the mortal remains of those so "murdered." But we do not see inscribed upon their tombs—

"Deluded by the writing of Masss, John and Paul."

And yet how many diseased minds become maincal from the contemplation of those doctrines:

we do not see inscribed upon their tombs—
"Deluded by the writing of Moses, John and Paul."

And yet how many diseased minds become maniacul from the contemplation of those doctrines; but it is only the ignorant who will say that these things have made them insane. Their insanity takes that turn, but it originates either in some physical derangement of the system, or some hereditary disease of the mind. Perhaps you yourself, sir, or the mother of your son, bequeathed to him the germ of his delusion; ask yourself what nature you gave your child. If that letter and that epitaph was penned by you, it is evident that you gave him a misdirected mind. In the twenty-two years of his life here, could you not have taught him so to walk uprightly, that he could have continued in the way you should have shown him? Had you led him in the path of truth, he would have pursued it onward up to God; and you may be sure, sir, that Mr. Davis would never haze led him from it. Could he have spoken to him, his language would have been, "go on, be just, be sure, be pure; obey the laws of God, and heaven is yours." Mr. Davis uses no other language.

I have patied, I do pity your son, sir, his was a much deiuded mind; murderer and suicide are harsh epithets, but they are the world's words to designate what your child was. I should call him diseased and misdirected; the little girl whose earthly life he took away, has called loudly upon the sympathies of my nature; she followed him with a woman's love—was ready to go wherever he should lead. Had his mind been rightly directed, he could have led her to the highest heights of virtue here, and made her a bright example on the earth; but he was weak, and so they fell together. But, sir, Mr. Davis never told your son to take that innocent child by the hand, and lead her forth and slay her, and then take his own life; the writings of Mr. Davis teach not such things; they teach a perfect and entire obedience to nature's laws. Your son violated those laws; but it is not rous to judge him; I onl

I wish he had been bester directed. Let his tombstone proclaim a lie; it will be consisted with what
has been his apparent training; it will be consistent
with his unhapsy end, the termination of his earthly
life. All those who have read Mr. Davis's worka,
who see that inscription, will know that it is a lie;
and a few years hence, all will know that falsehood was inscribed on the grave of the murderer
and the suicide.

When the lunatic in an insane asylum takes his
knife and plunges it into the heart of the victim
seated next to him, and declares that "God bade
him do it," do we believe that God thus commanded! No, we know that the diseased imagination of the fanatic spoke—so with your son, sir.
It is rot since Mr. Davis has written that our insane hospitals have been built—it is not only since manced. No, we have that the discussed imagination of the fanatic spoke—so with your son, sir. It is not since Mr. Davis has written that our insane hospitals have been built—it is not only since he has written that marders and suicides have been committed on the earth. Let the instructions which flow through him be obeyed, and these things shail cease—let his teachings be rightly understood and followed and we shall have no murderers, no suicides—no insane hospitals, no prisons—no slanderers, no falsehoods—children shall not be born the heirs of crime, because of germs implanted in their natures; they shall inherit virtue, and the good parent shall rejsice in the pure loveliness of his olisping; and God's kingdom shall come on earth.

I would advise you, for the good of others, to change the inscription on your son's grave, and let this truth be there recorded:—

The victim of a diseased imagination; the inheritor of an unhealthy intellect; one not guided and directed from childhood unto good; the unhappy destroyer of his own earthly life, and of the life here of one who loved him.

And I would respectfully recommend to you, sir, to make yourself acquainted with the writings of Mr. Davis, that you may no longer ignorantly suppose that they inculcate crime. If you can understand them, and will discipline your mind thereby, you may become a Christian, (I do not mean a Christian in the abusive rense of the word), but a true Christian—one who judges not, condemns not; is gentle, and fall of loving kindness. Be such, and you will have within yourself that peace which the world gives not, nor takes away, such have right and Hasven within them, and they are not; "deluded" from it by Mr. Davis, Mr. Fowler, or any other man.

May you sir, and the mother of your son, if she is in this world—also the bereaved triends of the young mirguided Hannah, receive comfort from above, for great must be your sorrow because of the misdireded course of those it was entrusted to you to gride. You have my pity and my sympathy.

From the Miner's Journal |

The quantity sent this week by railroad is 23.302 18 tons, showing an increase of rising 3,000 tons over last week

The railes of transportation have not yet been fixed by the railroad. The home interest, it is understood, is in layer of low raite, but the foreign interest, (for, be it understood, that a house in London, owning one third of the road, has a resident director in Philadelphia, and the New England interest has a representative in the office also, and those interests seem to control the company) is in fayor of high prises. The raise were to have been fixed on Wednesday last, but there conflicting interests, it is understood, have delayed their promulgation. The trade here does not object to the transporting companies receiving a fair term on the actual capital invested, but to be taxed to pay a divideed on a fictitions capital, of at least ten or twelve millions, is not only unreasonable and unjust, but destructive to the investments under to the county, and, if persisted is much longer, the business and population will be reduced to such an extent that it will be difficult to produce revenue at even the high raise. Two-thirds of the operators are now willing to secrifice their collierles at less than half price and mothing but the inability to get rid of their property, keeps them in the business here. What filly—what monthers then, to persist in suching out the life's blood, and destroying the trade of a region on which they despend for support hereafter.

Neither the Lehizh nor Sanuplkill Canal will be ready, throughout the whole line, notil after the 20th inch. and but little coul can be expected at sea board by these aregues, heteror the last of april.

The profess of coul on board at Philadelphia in the opening spring business, will not be fixed until the rate of this, &c. are promulgated. tates of toll. &c. are promulgated.
The Cherapeake and Orlo Ganal Company have fixed their toll at 2% willis per mile, on cost, which makes 46 cents per ton from Cumberland to Georgetown.

Important Survey of the Colorado. Camp Yumas, on the Colorado of the West, One Mile below the Junction of the Gila, January 8, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. I take pleasure in laying before the public the tollowing information, which will be of great importance to those who intend crossing the continent during the coming season :- Within the past few days a woyage of discovery has been made down the Col'orado of the West, and the opinions of Emory and Johnson, as expressed in their pubfished reports respecting its navigability, are confixed by actual soundings. The honor of the exoleration belongs to Ly. John L. La Conte, a gendeman well known to the scientific circles of New York, and to Dr. George Ogden, of Mississippi, the President of the Colorado Ferry Company. They started from this place, and desceaded 100 miles in started from this place, and desceaded 100 miles in an open skiff, until they met tide water. The least depth ookstned in the channel, 14 miles below the mouth of the Gila, was five feet, while there was an average of rime feet. The river is winding, and the current in many places rapid: There are but few sunken trees, and these are too small to deserve the name of snags. Since Dr. La Conte's return, intelligence has been reveived of the arrivat of the United States schooner Invincible, at the point where his observations terumated. Tais discovery of an avenue of water communication into the heart of the Californian desert, and the steps which will be taken immediately to open steam navigation, mest render the southern route by far the most taviting to the overland emigration. A milliary post, composed of three compenies of the Second U. S. intentry, commanded by Major O. P. Hentzelman, is established at the point where the emigran trail strikes the river. The presence of this force will keep the Indiana along the road in check, and obviate all danger to life and property. Cheap and safe ferriage is provided, thus removing delay and risk in crossing the Colorado, which have hitherto been the most serious objections to this route. Provisions will be furnished at a reasonable price, rendering it necessary to bring only sufficient to last to this place, enabling trains to travel more expeditiously, and making a great saving in the wear and tear of animals. A few miles below the crossing, there is an abundance of the finest grass, where stock can be refreshed and put in good order for the markets in the settlements. There is a tendency manifested by the people of Sonora to emigrate to the banks of the Gila and Colorado, for the purpose of cultivating their excellent soil, and to enjoy the protection of the United States government.

A belief exists, founded upon direct testimony and upon historical evidence, as well as confirmed by the geological formation, that gold and silver ore. The hostility of the Apaches has an open skiff, until they met tide water. The least depth optained in the channel, 14 miles below the

sent, I carnestly call the attention of emigants to the facts I have stated.

Very resply, I am, sir, your obd't serv't,

H. S. Hunt, Ass't Surveyor, U. S. A.

Court of General Sentions.

Before Judge Bebee and Ald Oaklay and Chapman.

Manest Ma-Smeakship a shouters Hynne sent attending this Property — Michael McQuade, a mere boy, was put upon trisi on a charge of grand larceny in stealing three watches and a bracelet, worth about \$50. irom George Sapphar, a dealer in watches, etc., at 199 West Sixteenth street, on the 6th of February last. From the testimony adduced in the case, it appears that as Mr. Sapphar was sitting in his store, on the evening above alluded to, some person approached the window and, quick as lightning, dashed his sittireugh a pane of glass, seized the watches and brazolet, and was off before any effective means to stop him could be used. No trace of the goods or third were discovered until one evening, about three weeks after the robbery, when a person named Fitzpatrick made his appearance at the store and began to talk about the stoleng goods, intimating that he could tell something about them for the reward which he understood had been offered. While he was there, Mrs. Sapphar went out for a poleeman and soon returned with one. As soon as Fitzpatrick saw, the office, he said, —Are soon as Fitzpatrick saw the office, he said, —Are should be succeeded a reward, and of the reward that the was been considered a reward, and of the reward proper where their property he property he will be said and the form of the property of Mr Sapphar, and Fitzpatrick, will to die the property of Mr Sapphar, and Fitzpatrick, while he was developed the miscondingly arrested and held to answer to this charge, while the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against the man, is whose possession the property was round. The polity of Mr Sapphar, and Fitzpatrick, while the Grand Jury in reference to the question of who was the grant should be supplyed to the supplyed to the supplyed to the supplyed to the supplyed to

repeated and the prisoners were sent to the l'eniteritiary for six months.

Police Intelligence.

Burgiany and Larceny — Officer Gleason, of the Fourth ward, on Saturday night, arrested a young man only seventeen years of age, by the name of James H. Burns, on a charge of burgiariously entering the dwelling house No. 64 Rossvelt street, by means of a false key, and stealing from the premises a gold watch, valued at \$50. tegether with other articles valued at \$7 more. The watch was found on the person of the accused, who refused to state how it came into his possession. The property belonged to Wm. C. Clowsley. The officer conveyed the accused before Justice Lothrop, who committee him to prison for trial.

Charge of Passing Counterful Money.—The police of the Seventeenth ward arrested on Saturday night, three men, called William Alberts, Abraham Odell and Bergamin Dewitt, on a charge of passing counterfeit money on Edgar Heyser and Philip McCready. The accused parties wave conveyed before Justice Thispoon, who detained them for a further hearing.

Charge of Stabbing.—Officer Dwye, of the First ward, arrested on Saturday night two men, called James McDonald and Joseph Linkton, on a charge of stabbing each other. Both parties were stabbled, one in the knee, and the other in the arm, neither of the wounds were considered dangerous. Each one accused the other of stabbing him. The police, to estite the dispute, arrested both, and conveyed them batter Justilie Lothrop, who held each party to bait to answer the charge.

Hon. W. G. Gene U.S. Sensior. California. Hon. W. Lewis, do., Oswego; G. Butterfield, Washington; Capt. Springer, Surjand; Nathaniel G. King, Albany, J. A. Richardson, Boston; H. K. Buel, Gs. Sarrington; wad larows Philadelphia; E. L. Lane, North Jacol. ca. J. W. Ricks, do., are smong the arrivals at the Irring

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowest Theatric.—Mr. Hamblin, the proprietor of this old and lavorite theatre, is indefatigable in his efforts to sustain the great theatrical reputation of this famous Thespian temple. To-night a bill of great attraction is offered for the amosement of his patrons. The performances will commence with the excellent drama of "Belphegor." which has been some time in rebearsal, and will be presented with new scenery, dresses, and every other regoints necessary to its proper production. Mr. Eddy, a very clever tragedian, will appear in the character of Guillaume, and Miss C. Wemyss, as Madaline. Miss Hiffert will sing an admired ballad, and the entertainments will terminate with the splendid drama of the "Maifert Tyrol," with Mr. Tilton and Miss Wemyss in the leading characters.

with Mr. Tilton and Miss Wemyes in the leading characters.

Brosdway Theatre.—The lovers of Irish drama have a very attractive entertainment offered to them for this evening. Collins, their great favorite somedian will appear in the new comedy of 'Irish Honor,' and will appear in the new comedy of 'Irish Honor,' and will sing the "Sprit of Shilelagh" and a new song entitled "Paddy the Boy." After the play, he will relate an anecdote, and sing the "Birth of St Patrick." The characters in the drama of "Irish Honor," will be filled by the lessing members of the curps dramatique. The performances will close with the never tiring, always interesting, and positively most beautiful drama we have ever seen. the comedy of 'All that Glittern is not Gold." The characters in this elegant production are ably represented by Mesus. Couway, Davidge, Reynolds, Hiff and Whiting. Madam Ponial, as the feartory girl, sustains the part with admirable ability This bill is one of great variety. The Irish have all that they can desire in Irish drama and vocalization. All other sations can be desighted with the new drama as well as with Collins, the great comedian.

Nisto's Gaarses.—The admirers of the French vauderlills company, are offered a programme of amusement which will have the effect of prowding the theatry. The performances will commence with the vauderlile of "Is Fiele de Ungliestro." The setting of M'lle Fellow is greatly admired. She is very clever, as alread Sreasiani and M. Richart. The orchestra, during the evening, will play several beautiful alwa and the amusements will close with the excellent ballet or "datarina". Those who have seen the four fatters and father, comprising the Rousest Family, together with the rail and effective ballet corps samployed by Mr. Nible will not for a moment hesitato'n going to see them again tenight.

Bunrow's Therare.—This famous establishment is crowded every evening. Esturday night the house

not for a moment hesitaty in going to see them egainte-night.

Buston's Intertac.—This immous establishment is crowded every evening. Enturday night the house was so full that we stand it difficult to breaths. Buston is making a rapid fortume. He is a man of great tack, and is every way deserving of the great patronage bestowed on his establishment. The entertainments for this evening are first, the excellent comedy of the "Road to Ruin," with nearly all the talented artists attached to this prosperous theater in the caste. Mr. and Mrs. Holman will sing a fa sorite duet, the orchestra will play several polkas, marches, quadrilles and covertures, and the entertainments will conclude with 'Crimeon Grimes." This being a day of festivity and enjoy ment, we presume the above attractive bill will draw an immense audience this evening.

National Theater. The old Nacional is maintain ing its ground well during this season of great theatifical competition. Purely is untiring in his efforts to produce novelty, and his exertions are being properly rewarded. This evening the entertainments will commence with a piece called "Hurley Burley." After this there will be an olio-dancing by Miss Malvian, comic singing by Mr. March a satior's hompipe by the orchestra. The next feature will be the new, beautiful and very attractive national drama of "Harry Burnham, or the Young Continental," which is segrestly admired that we believe it will have a long and very successful run.

Baccanam's Lyckum.—We believe if the pieces preduced at this next and comfortable establishment were

greatly admired that we believe it will have a long and very successful run.

Baccanam's Lyckum,—We believe if the pieces produced at this neat and comfortable establishment were not helf as good as they are, the beautiful musical arrangement of George Loder would attract large audiences. But when the names of Mrs. Vernon, Miss Kate Horn. Miss Gould, Mrs. Loder, and the great general actress. Mary Taylor, who is a host in herself, are mentioned, and also those of Mr. and Mrs. Brougham, Meners Lynne, Raymond, Duan, and other eminent artists, the indusement becomes considerably enhanced. This weening a fine bill The performance will commence with the admired comedists of "Lades Beware," which will be followed by the two capital burlierques of the "World's Fair," and "Ye Deville and Dr. Faustus."

Conserve Minatalla.—Songs, dutts, instrumental

and dancing form the particular features of the programme for this evening. Go early and secure seats.

Fellow's Minarrells.—A splendid bill for this evening. Donniker will play several Irish airs on the violin. Christian will display his great faisetto votes, and the company generally will give negro representations in songs, musical ficess. &c.

American Minarrell—The performances given every afternoon and evening at this establishment are of such a light, moral and excellent description, that the saloon is always crewded. Mr. Clarke is a good general actor, and is a great favorite, and Miss Chapman is unrivalled in her peculiar line of acting.

New York Cincus—The programme of entertainments presented at the Amphitheate in the Bowery, for this evening, includes many novel and attractive features, as well as several acts which have become deservedly popular with the patrons of this thriving establishment. Mad life Tourniaire will introduce her leaping horse "Monengo." in her dashing performance, the Steeple Chase, and will also ride her beautiful so nic act entitled—La Fortune." The terrific Dantucke Leaps," will be given to night together with numerous other gymnastic feats, and all the principal ridsts.

Miss Wennall.'s Searce Magnetic—Miss Worrall, who recently arrived from London, and who has made

who recently arrived from London, and who has made a most successful impression as a teacher of English singing, gave her first concert at the Society Library recens, last week, and showed her skill in English ballads, which so few know how to execute. The attendance was very fashionable, and the lady has decided to give another entertainment, at the same place, on Thursday evening, when she will again show her abilities on the planeforte, and in vocal music. There are few persons who have the power to entertain an audience like Miss Worrall, and as she is an unassuming as well as a gifted lady, it is to be hoped that her merits will be receguired and encouraged. Every reat should be occupied.

Paronama of Inglance—The frequenters of the Minerea Room have a splendid entertainment offerce for

Washington Hall. — The Pilgrims Progress, a pain ing of great artistic merit, is still being exhibited the above Hall.

Mr. Buchanen is playing at Louisville, Ky.

Superior Court.

Refore Hon. Judges Duer. Mason, and Campbell.
Manch 15 — Levis Mitchell. and others, ats. The Peaple of the State of New York.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with leave to the defendants to withdraw their demurrer and plead, on payment of costs, in twenty days after service of the order.
The same Defendants, ads. The same Plaintiffs.—The like.
The same Defendants, ads. The same Plaintiffs.—The like.
The same Plaintiffs. Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry Jenkins, Defendant in Error.—Judgment at Common Pleas reversed, and judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer to plea.
The same, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Mary Ann Stevenson, common to the demurrer to plea.
The Mayor, &c. of New York appellants, ads. Eliza Moore, respondent.—Judgment, at special term reversed, with costs, and new trial ordered.
Edwin Hoyt, vs. Issue Doughty and others.—Order at special term stirmed, with Silv cost.
SPECIAL TERM.

Educin Hoyt. vs. Isoue Doughty and others.—Order at special term affirmed, with \$10 cost.

Special term affirmed, with \$10 cost.

Before Judge Sandford.

Before Judge Sandford.

Manch 15.—Decisions.—Isoue E. Tate against John Florence. jun., and George W. Hespell.—Motion for injunction to restrain defendants from using passage through cellar under plaintiff's store, for bringing in provisions, coal, ice. & a. for defendants' note in rear of same, and on the adjoining lot, and carrying out garbage, ashes, slops, &c. from the botel. In so doing, it was slieged that defendants' servants passed up to the pavement, under plaintiff's shop window, and littered the sidewalk in front of his shop Motion denied.—Defendants' costs, \$10, to be costs in the cause.

Anthony Fiestal against Jane. Ammersan and others.—Motion to set aside judgment, and to open default, so., granted, so far as to stay all proceedings on the judgment, and to permit defendants to answer in twenty days. The judgment to be modified, roasted, or conformed as may hereafter be determined. The costs of opposing metion \$10 on the part of plaintiff, and \$2 on the part of the mortgages to be costs in the cause. Plaintiff to be at liberty to amend company, and the interest theory day after amendment to answer. The \$175 S0 deposited in the trust company, and the interest theory for be paid equally to the two mortgagess, without prei dide to their proceedings, if any, to ferreless; and a he \$100 and interest the applied in like mann g, if the Odell judgment has been paid.

Flander: A Wright, against! F. Reed.—Motion in behalt of owners of ship to have, goods returned to thum, which Sheriff seized under an attachment against Reed; or, for payment of the freight, and for indemnity against abipper's of Aim. Motion denied, with \$7 costs.

Eyesen & Claus, eyeinst Lewis Knocks—Motion to discharge defendant, reconstants.

nity against supports of aim. Metion denied, which be costs.

Eyesen & Claus, of painet Lewis Knocks.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest, granted.

Giles L. Likem. Recorder against Junes. J. Williamson and Burns.—Of explaint dismissed, with costs to be paid by the "jaintiff out of any funds which may come into his hands as receiver.

Mary of a Genham, against James Linden de — Demourter a sowed, with liberty to defendants to amend on usual, terms.

Before Chief Justice Edmonds.

March 15 - The Judge unnounced that he had consulted with his brother Justices, and they had decided to hold a special term every Saturday, at which contested metions would have the prefereden. Connect were requested to hand in the tiles of their contested causes to the clerk. The Court then proveded to take up as parts motions.